## Business Metices.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, NEW STYLES OF CASES. LADIES' WATCH CHAIRS, elegant patterns. CORAL EARRINGS, PINS and BRACKLETS, new styles.

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For sale by Gro. C. Alters, Importer of Watches and Jew-siry, and Manufacturer of Jewelly, Watch Gases and Silver-wate, wholesale and retail, No. 415 hroadway, one door below Cama-et. (formerly No. 11 Wall-et). INDIA RUBBER GLOVES cure Chapped Hands.

Rhenos, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snow; to. For sale at all Rubber Stores, and at 36 John et., up stairs

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, For sale low, by G. C. ALLEN, Importor and Manufacturer Wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door being the control of the control of

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.

MASURY & WHITON,
No. 111 Fulton-st.,
Offer their immense stock at retail for the Holidays.

A HOLIDAY PRESENT.

USEFUL, SENSIBLE AND ACCEPTABLE. ONE OF LADD. WERSTER & Co.'s IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

The Proprietor of the Ladd, Webster & Co.'s Sawing Ma CHINES claims for them the following important points, and affirms that money is unwisely invested in any and all Sewing Machines which fall short of this standard:

They make a strong look stitch that cannot be unraveled o They statch alike on both sides of the work without forming

They are perfectly simple, and the management of them easily Any speel of cotton, throad, or alk, sold at the stores, may be

used without re-winding.

They are almost no seless in their operation, and will wear

longer than any other Sewing Machines extant. Let Manufacturers, Planters, Farmers, Housekeepers, make some they secure the best, by examining ours before purchasing LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No 469 Broadway, N. Y.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT. One of GROVER & BAKER'S

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Prise from \$50 to \$100.

Will prove a most acceptable present for a Mother, Wife, Daughter or Sister.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-The great reduction in the price of these indispensible machines has brought the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y. BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES, BEING THE

BEST FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES, SHOULD BE FURCHASED BY ALL.

OFFICE, No. 429 BROADWAY, SOT. Broome-st.

Local Agents Wanted.

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CHIBRA .- \$50 .- A reliable SEWING MACHINA for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use." - N. Y. T. ibone.
"They are the favorites for families." - N. Y. Times.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED by the finest
London and Geneva Workmen,
At G. C. Allen's,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Caual-st.

BECKEL BROS.
No. 19 Johnst.
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Vigws on Glass and Paper. STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

OUR HOLIDAY HAT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
WARNOCK & CO. HATTERS,
No. 519 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

HERRING BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE. The following satisfactory letter from the well known Banking House of Markell, Darrow & Co. of Dubuque, lows, will show the strength and scentry of Hearing & Co. Bundlak-PROOF SATES, when made of Boller Iron, and Chilled-Iron see of Markell, Darroy of Hranisa a Co se strength and scennity of Hranisa a Colled-Iron Sarss, when made of Boiler Iron, and Chilled-Iron with Cross-Bar Grating combined: "Bunuque, lows, Dec. 13, 1852.

Plates, who experies S. C. Herring & Co.

"To Measts, S. C. Herring & Co.

"To Measts, S. C. Herring & Co.

"To Measts, S. C. Herring & Co.

plates and cross grating to the Lock, after two his and we have and hard work.

"The Hall Lock has never given us any trouble, and we have react confidence in it; also (as you may suppose), in your Burgiar-Proof Box, after so therough a trial of its strength.

"Respectfully yours," Markell, Darrow & Co."

HUNGARIAN WINES.-The subscribers call the HUNGARIAN WINES.—The Subscribers can the stemson of consumers and the trade to these delicion; Wines, neconaled for party and flavor, from \$4 p r d sen and upward. The celebrate Musarte at \$7 p per dozen), and in wood from \$1 per gallon and upward for both flocks and Clareta. The flows Hungarian Champague preferred to the Feench, \$12 flamps thous \$4, containing four bottler Hocks, four Clarets, two Descerts and two Champague.

No 170 Water-st.

FREUND & GROSSINGER.

AS ALL THE WORLD KNOW, Prof. WOOD'S is

As all the World Know, Prof. Wood's is not only the original, but the only Hair Restorative that by nature's own process will residue gray hair to its original color, and make it grow on baid beads and preserve the color of the youth. It is carriedy necessary for us to say, bewere of all attricts purporties to produce similar results, as all are only a misorable attempt to sail worthless trash upon its world-wide reputation. In addition to the numerous testimonials aircady given, we ask attention to the following just received from an intelligent editor in virginis. Read for yourselves:

Printipply, No. Dec. 12, 1388.

Paor. Wood—Deor Sir. I feel it my dudy, as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following discumstances, which you can use as you think proper: A guitleman of this place is law-yor) has been hald ever since his early youth—so much so that he was compelled to use a wige. He was induced to use a bottle of your Hair Restorative, which he have very much as dafer thain some two or three bottles, his hair grew out quite luxurianty, and be now has a bandsonic head of bair. The gentleman's manus is Stanford, and as he is very well known in our saloining counties, many prisons can tearify to the truth of this statement. I give it to you at the request of Mr. Braifford, You can sell a great ocal of your Hair Restorative in this and the adjoining counties, by you have the proper agents.

It is now sold by all drugglest and fancy goods dealers throughout the world. De pot, No 312 Broadway.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There is nothing more

A WORD OF WARNING .- There is nothing more A WORD OF WARNING.—There is nothing more despicable than stealing the reputation of a rehable article to impose upon the community an inferior and worthless one, and yes it is often done. Fifteen years ago C. Heimstazet & Co. introduced a Hair Restorative, under the name of "Inimitable Hair Colering." Its wonderful reastorative properties made it immensely popular, and gray and baid heads were like to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with instations the use of which was not only useless but absolutely injurieds. The original preparation is a scientific combination, imade with oil and attendating spirits, affording an agreeable hair weak, while all the initiations are made with water, making the hair harsh, dry and frizzy requiring, after it dries, the use of office wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the original initiations Hair Coloring or Restorative, which is reliable. Troy Whig, 50 centra a bettle. Sold swery where, W. E. Hagan & Co. Proprietors, Troy, B. V.

Higerman & Co. retail it, and Bernes & Park, Cary, Howard & Banger, and Jarkes W. Maxwelle, wholesale it.

A SWEET BREATH AND PEARL WHITE TESTIFICATION.

A SWEET BREATH AND PEARL WHITE TEETH. A SWEET BREATH AND FEARL With a subject is too dedicate to be referred to by your best and most intimale associates. So refused gautienen and beautif i ladies move in society with this among in incubes sufficient to annihilate in an instant the most perfect and otherwise inviting charms. A single bottle of HARTLEY'S PRAINIE FLOWER will at once render the breath sweet and the teeth write.

Wholesale and retail by BARKS & PARK, Park-row, also, No. 231 Reading and the bard of the breath where and the sufficue parts. Price 50 certs a bottle.

DEPIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-ROBERT M.

PATRICK, sole maintantier of the above celebrated Sales and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Perfor Safes, for cityer plate, &c. Depot, 12: Pearlest, one door below Maiden-lane. No. 294 CANALEST., BRANDLETH BULLDING,

is the principal office for the sale of

REASURETU'S PILLS.

Sold also at No. 241 Hudson et., and No. 298 Bowery, at 25
cents per box; half box super-coated at 13 cents.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS La the Best and Chespet Article for Dresslog,
Bestuffying, Chesning, Carling,
Preserving and Restortor the Hair,
5 try it. For sale by all Dreggists and Perfittences. THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS for the year 1258. A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE politically classified.

A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA

A SERTCH OF THE TROUBLES IN UTAH. ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF

GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE-RULING SOVEREIGES, &c. ELECTION RETURNS FROM ALL THE STATES HOLDING SEAL ELECTIONS IN 1858, carefully compiled and compared with former elections, expressly for THE PRIBURE ALMANAC. ELECTION RETURNS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK BY

TOWNSHIPS AND WARDS. LIST OF STATES, CAPITALS, GOVERNORS, TIMES OF LEGIS. CATIVE MEETINGS, HOLDING OF ELECTIONS, &c., with other natter of general and permanent interest.

Price (postage prepaid), single copies, 13 cents, American coin Twelve copies, \$1; 100 copies, \$8.

If sent by Express, \$7 per 100; 13 copies for \$1. Orders, accompanied with the cash, respectfully solicited. A4
HORACE GREELEY & Co.,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

THE WINTER HAT, par excellence, is undoubted-

NOTICE.

THERE SECOND-HAND FIRE PROOF SAFES

## New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1858.

The Pension bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, and is now pending in the Senate, is a strange measure to be supported by any advocate of retrenchment and economy. The country is prostrate by the effects of a great commercial revulsion; the Treasury is exhausted; the Government has rounded out a career of unexampled political corruption and profigacy by running heavily into debt; the revenue is vastly inferior to the expenditures, and no provision has been made, nor does any seem likely to be made very soon, to restore the lost equilibrium. Under these circumstances, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 122 to 61, passes a bill giving a pension of \$96 a year to every man who served sixty days, or fought in a battle, in the war of 1812, with Great Britain, or in the wars with Indians which occurred at that time. It is true that we are told in some quarters that many members voted for the bill in the belief that it would be defeated in the Senate; but we do not see the force of that apology.

If the act is a mere piece of buncombe, gentlemen ought to be ashamed to have been concerned in it; if, on the other hand, it is an honest act, meaning what it pretends to mean, why then, we say it indicates a reckless willingness to vote great sams of money without regard to the state of the Treasury, and without providing the means to meet the appropriation. At any rate, however, the matter is one of such importance that we copy from The Globe the record of the decisive division upon the bill:

upon the bill:

YEAS—Mesers. Abbett, Adrahs, Ahl, Anderson, Andrews, Arnold, Askins, Avery, Beances, Billingharest, Bingham, Bishop, Eliss, Bowie, Braylon, Haffinton, Burtingome, Burnett, Burns, Carathers, Case, Chaffee, Esra Clark, John B. Clerk, Clauseon, Clay, Coob, Clark, John B. Clerk, Caluseon, Clay, Coob, Clark, John B. Cherk, Caluseon, Clay, Coob, Clark, Dean, Dewant, Bick, Dadd, Durfee, Entot, Farnworth, Fenton, Florence, Feley, Foster, Gattrell, Giddings, Gilmer, Gooderin, Granger, Gregg, Lawrence, W. Hall, Harris, Haskin, Harth, Hawkins, Hoard, Hopkins, Honston, Hughes, Hoyser, Hall, Harris, Haskin, Harris, Harr

burn, Watkins, White, Woodson, John V, Wright, and Lothic Coffee.—1 Reaster. Barksdale, Booock, Bonham, Branck, Caskie, Chapman, Horace F, Clarks, Burton Cra'ge, Carry, Davis, Mississippi, Daris of Iowa, Dowdell, Edmindson, Gilman Goode, Greenwood, Groenbeck, Greiz, Robert B, Hall, Harran, Hill, Horton, Howard, Jackson, Jenkins, Sworge W, Jones, Club, Horton, Howard, Jackson, Jenkins, Sworge W, Jones, Owen Jones, Knapp, Lamar, Leiter, Letter, Lorejoy, Maclay, Owen Jones, Knapp, Lamar, Leiter, Letter, William V, Pachps, Philips, Richte, Sandinge, Scales, Seward, Hearty M, Shaw, Judson W, Sherman, Singleton, William Smith, Stallworth, Miles Taylor, Wade Walbridge, Cadwalder C. Washburn,

The estimates of the sum to be required, should the bill become a law, vary immensely. On one extreme we are told that the pensions it confers will absorb nearly a hundred millions of dollars a year; while the lowest estimate of the friends of the bill is that there will be under it some 17,000 pensioners, receiving the aggregate sum of \$1,632,000 a year. But even this last sum is more than can well be furnished out of nothing. And with what success can gentlemen who have made themselves parties to such a measure expect to oppose the enormous extravagance of the Administration, or to assist in restoring order to the finances of the Government ?

Playing on the bones is ordinarily deemed an accomplishment, a delicate piece of lyrical virtuosism of old Virginian origin-unless a passage in Shakespeare would indicate that it was known in the Elizabethan age: "Let us have the tongs and the bones," says the bard in The Miden mer-Night's Dream. But, whether the wonder al digital dexterity of more recent times was exhibited on the osseous instrument in the Shakespearean era or not, does not lessen the intense glory of the modern music. Success, however, produces imitation, and one mode of playing on the bones having begotten such glory for the Venerable Dominion, another was instituted by John A. Washington, esq. This gentleman has been playing silver tunes on the bones of his ancestor, George Washington. He has offered the estate for sale, the bones of the here included, of course, we suppose, though some people would say not of course; and on that theme the boxes of the Pater Patrice have been made to echo music, orstorical, dramatic, saltatory and symphonic. They have been struck together to our ears in the elequence which is graded down to the level of Mason and Dixon's line-below the water-mark of man's inherent dignity and liberty. They have been rapped in unison with Comedy and Farce, Tragedy and Burlesque; with songs of soulsinking love, where cuore rhymes to amore, or rampant ecstasy, where it jingles with farore; with tours de force-phenomenon-Arthur Napoléones-que flights on the grand piano; with M. Musard in every variety of snapping, bounding or limpid strains; with a twenty-five-cent Cencert, where walking and talking are allowed as accompaniment to the orchesiras. All these performances on the bones of the might; dead have been virtually instituted by Mr. Washington when he offered to sell Mount Verson for \$200,000, or whatever the sum is. Nay more, it is recommended that every lady of the myriad boquets of loveliness in this city should change the affluent elegance of her first of January receptions into another performance of this kind; that she would put up a box in her drawing-room, where every g nileman may

(must) put in a contribution; and the gentlemen

who pay 250 visits of course would get off cheap at \$250 each for their respective day's visiting.

This lugubrious Mount Vernon bone-playing now resounds through the land. It is a question whether 25,000,000 people, colored persons included, can raise \$200,000 for the purchase. Cal culate the sum per head, with the servile population left out, and raise it, and let the new-papers be relieved of the delerous spiritual rapping. Raise it for patrictic, poetic, plous and political reasons. Save the memory of The Great from

•Sch cent-per-cent profanations. Save it for another reason. The living Washingtop, it seems, needs the money. He must need it, otherwise the following advert sement from The Alexandria Gazette has no meaning:

"NEGROES for HIRE.-FIVE WOMEN and GIRLS, and TWO BOYS. Among the wome are Goeks and Boiles Servatta. Apply, personally, to the under signed, on Monday and Toesday, the Fith and 20th of December, at Mount Vernon, where the begross can be seen and animed.

"Mount Vernon, Dec. 21-diw."

Here we have Mount Vernon transmogrified into a regular slave shamble where human beings are sold out to the highest bidder-the proprietor living on their wages - until they are returned on his hands. Five women and girls are so dealt in by the illustrious descendant of the Father of his Country! Women that cook and bake and brew. and do the work of the housewife, and are entitled before God and man to the earnings of their heads and hands, these Mr. Washington sells out and pockets the proceeds. So, too, "boys" (men) who have an equal right to the product of their brawn and their brains. To such a cadence has Mount Vernon reached. Oh, save it Americans, from further profanation. Stop rattling these bones in public, figuratively speaking, lest they turn over in their very coffin through immortal indignation. Let us pay off the \$200,000, relieve the necessities of Mr. Washington, and protect the memory of his revolutionary ancestor.

The South has borrowed to a great extent from the North, not only its leading men, but its ideas. Its existing religious organizations and doctrines Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist-the Hardshell Baptists excepted, who, we believe, are native Southern production-organizations which, in the course of seventy years past, have in a great measure eaten out and superseded the original Church of England establishments of those States. are all offshoots from the North. So of schools, colleges, canals, railroads and banks-the South has, as to all these, taken the North as its model. though sadly failing, for the most part, as yet to approach it. And what are all the spasmodic efforts lately made at the South by commercial Conventions and otherwise to build up Southern commerce, but faint and feeble attempts to set on foot an imitation of the great commercial and manufacturing operations of the North! Even the new Southera doctrine on the subject of negro Slavery, the attempts to justify it out of the Bible, and to uphold it on principles of humanity-whence, by a logical deduction, the recent efforts to revive the African slave-trade-even for these, the South was indebted to the suggestions of certain of our learned and pious Northern divines, such as the Rev. Dr. Lord and the Rev. Dr. Adams.

The last matter in which our Southern friends have attempted to borrow improvements from the North, is in the matter of the Underground Railroad. This institution, in successful operation in the North for some ten years past, has now its Southern imitation and rival. A track has recently been laid down, it would seem, extending from the seaboard of Georgia and Carolina to the back parts of those States, and connected with a swift line of packets to the coast of Africa, and the whole concern seems to be now in the full tide of successful experiment, thanks to the energy and enterprise of the owner and master of the yacht Wanderer and his associates.

This universal and very commendable system of imitation on the part of our Southern friends though as yet feebly carried out, has not been without its results. Instead of remaining fast moored by the anchors of Slavery, and falling further and further behind the progress of civilizatien as would otherwise be the case, it drags them along a half century or so in the rear of Northern improvements, whence the conclusion is as satisfactory as it is inevitable that sooner or later, by virtue of this irresistible impulse, the South will be led to adopt the Northern system of free labor, without which indeed all its efforts at education, manufactures, commerce, and intellectual and industrial advancement generally, must prove, in a great measure, abortive.

The establishment of the Southern line of underground railroad in connection with the coast of Africa, to which we have above referred, might seem, at first sight, to tend in a contrary direction But we are far from regarding it in that light. It is in the order of Divine Providence to avail itself of even human folly and madness to advance the great cause of human development and improvement. It is the constant experience of life that the wicked become their own executioners, falling into pits which they themselves have digged for others; and this is far more true of communities and institutions than of individuals. This practical revival of the African slave-trade cannot but have two very beneficial results. In the first place, it will open the eyes of a large, respectable, and to some extent a very well-meaning and religious but too credulous and trusting class at the North, to the hypocrisy or the ignorance of the defenders and apologists of Slavery of the school of The Journal of Commerce, The Herald, and the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society, not to mention Mr. Buchanan himself, who have hitherto held up the idea of Slavery Extension and the revival of the slave-trade as mere inventions of Abolitionists and politicians, and unworthy the attention of the moderate, candid and judicious. It will attract the attention of this large class from the times and opinions of Washington, Jefferson, and Henry, upon which they have kept their eyes so steadfastly fixed, and will lead them to see and realize institutions and opinions as they now actually are. They will thus be led to comprehend-what has been so sedulously kept from them by their religious and political guides-the vast change of opinion upon the subject of Slavery, regarded especially as an element of political power, which has taken place within the last twenty years at the South as well as the North.

The second result to be expected from this revival of the slave-trade will be still more important. It will force the wealth, the intelligence, the conscience of the South out of that state of stupid unconcern, if not suspended animation, in which hey have been held, or have held themselves for the last twenty years. It will absolutely compel them at last to raise their voices against the ignovance, fanaticism, sophistry, lust of Riicit gain, and illegal violence, disguised for the most part under the cover of public spirit, patriotism, and Controller elect, has made requisition on the tions when the Military Appropriation bill, the In-

even of religion, which of late have run riot at Street Commissioner for an entire new set of books the South, and which, if not checked, threaten shortly to convert that whole region into a second Barbary, if not indeed a second Guinea.

The question now arises, and the weslth, intelligence and enlightened conscience of the South can no longer skulk the meeting of it, Shall all the advancement of the century past, and all hopes for the future, be given up? Shall the South, under the lead of a set of desperate politeians, as bankthe ignorance, the prejudices, the envy and the days in order to present the new Controller with a rupt in purse as they are in character, playing on avarice of the great body of the poor, uneducated whites, cut off the moral connection between the South and the rest of the civilized world, and overwhelm her with a new importation of barbar's n from Africa, reacting, as it must and will, upon the present population, already backward and barbarous enough? The wealth, intelligence, the conscience of the South, might think it could safely stand by and see and hear the attempted and so nearly successful assassination of Senator Summer glorified into an act of heroism-nay, even assist in so proclaiming it-but we apprehend they are not yet so utterly dastard as quietly to submit to, and even to assist in their own assas ination.

The new Southern school of Slavery perpetuists and extentionists base their whole system on the ground that the negroes are naturally the inferiors of white men, and, therefore, destined by God and nature to be social and political inferiors, and even the slaves of the white man.

This pretension, though lately broached in this country, at least to the extent of making it the foundation of a social and political system, is by no means a new one. It is in fact one of the most ancient and universal of the pretensions upon which tyranny and caste have been founded in all countries and ages. The pretension of the Hindoo Brahmins, and of the two other superior castes which they associated with then, to be a twin-born race entitled to the eternal veneration and social subserviency of the Sudras, had exactly this foundstion even to the extent of color. The upper caste were white invacers from the North. The Sudras were black, aboriginal inhabitants of India, and this seems to have been the entire foundation of the whole system of caste, which, though broken through in its main principle, since many of the native rulers of India, within the historical period, have been Sudras, still hold the population of In-

dia bound as with fetters of iron. To take another example nearer our own times. The ante-revolutionary French nobility claimed to be a superior race, the descendants, heirs and representatives of the conquering Franks, and, as such, entitled to hold the millions of ordinary Frenchmen in a state of humiliating subordination. and to assume to themselves the political control of

One thing, however, is very remarkable in all these cases, leading to serious doubts whether, after all, the old Brambins, the late French pobility or our American slaveholders of to day, do really believe in their own arrogant dogmas. If their superiority rested on a natural basis, why such an anxiety on their part to tie up the hands of the subject race, to subject them to numerous disabilities and to put all sorts of obstacles in their way ! Why did and do the Brahmins forbid the Sudras to read the Vedas, and why do our American slaveholder forbid the negroes to read the Bible? Nothing is more remarkable in our Southern

slave castes, and nothing more fully proves the intimate and secret conviction on the part of Southern legislators that the black race, if not kept down by legal disabilities, possesses to a high degree the power of improving and elevating itself, than the multiplied enactments which have no other object except to stand in the way of self-improvement and self elevation. Some movements lately made in the South Carolina Legislature, and now under consideration in that body, on the subject of negroes hiring out their own time, evince in a strong degree the fear and dread on the part of the laboring whites of negro competition. Two bills have been introduced, which, in addition to the existing law against disabling slaves from biring their own time-that is, renting themselves of their ownersupon the payment of a monthly, quarterly or yearly rent-propose to prevent slaves from carrying on mechanical pursuits, and specifically provide that no slave shall undertake mechanical labors or enter into contracts, either on his own account or as agent for his master. The ground set up in defense of these bills is, that they are intended to suppress the evil of slaves going at large, exercising all the privileges and fulfilling all the functions of free persons, and living and conducting themselves in every way as if they were not staves. The Legislative Committee to whom this subject has been referred admit that the slaves thus separating themselves from the observation, control, discipline and surveillance of their masters is a very great evil; but at the same time they assert that even the existing law, subjecting owners of slaves who allow them to hire out their own time to a fine of \$50, is not enforced, and could not be, without great inconvenience. So far from prohibiting mechanical pursuits, they even pro pose to except certain enumerated employments from the prohibition of the present law. She South Carolina Legislature, it must be recollected, is composed of slaveholders. To hold slaves is one of the requisites for being a member of it, and, however anxious its members may be to degrade the negroes and to keep them down, still they must have an eye also to their own converience and profit. Slave labor, they say, constitutes and ought to constitute the bulk of the labor of the State. The domestic servants, the common laborers and porters, draymen, wagoners, cartmen, and on the seaboard the stevedores, are mostly nagroes. It would be impossible to have this sort of slave-labor if there must be a special contract with the owner for each specific job; and yet these employments, as well as all others, fall within the prohibition of negroes hiring their own time. The Committee, therefore, propose that instead of adding to the prohibitions of a law which the public convenience does not allow to be enforced, all the above-mentioned employments shall be excepted therefrom. They also propose to make the employer equally liable to the fine with the owner, thus placing a new obstacle in the way of prosecutions.

It has been a favorite scheme with the white mechanics of the South to exclude slaves from mechanical employments in order to give white workmen a chance. If it were only a question of depressing the negro, the slaveholders would be ready enough to join them, but being also a question of diminishing the value of slave-labor, the wealthy slaveholders are no more prepared for that than they are for the revival of the African slave-trade.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. Haws, the

for his office, and that the order is already in hand for execution. Also, that he contemplates changes in the system of accounts, and the introduction of such checks and counterpoises as will conduce to an intelligible result, as well as a more perfect prevention of frauds on the Treasury. By the way, it is whispered that the books of the Controller's office are now being written up with astopishing rapidity, and that certain clerks, who have been idle, are now employing nights and Sunclear account of their doings.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH:

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1858.

There has been a free interchange of views among many leading Republican Senstors and Representatives, for which an occasion has been afforded since the commencement of the recess The opinion was unanimous that parties and politics are so shaped in this Congress that nothing will be effected during the present session concerning the Pacific Railroad, or a modification of the tariff.

To the Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 26, 1858. There is reason to believe that the Liberal party of Mexico, who are seeking a recognition of the Juarez Government by our own, would consent to enter into a treaty by which the United States could establish military posts in Chihuahua and Sonora, thus avoiding objections to a forcible possession, as recently officially recommended.

A lately-received and trustworthy letter states as a reason why his passports were given to Chevalier Rayband, the French Charge-de-Affairs, that he had officially informed the Dominicans of the wishes of Napoleon that they surrender their own form of gov ernment, and submit to that of Hayti.

The most intimate friends of Mr. Foreyth say that he has no thought at present of resigning as Minister

An answer is expected by the latter part of January to certain propositions looking to a sett ement of the Central American question, which were transmitted to England several weeks ago.

Letters have been received by the overland mail. An officer at Fort Buchanan writes Dec. 5, that rich deposits of gold have been found on the Gila River for 160 miles on both sides. Six bundred and firty men are at work, and five hundred are on their way from California. Should the emigration increase at the same rate as it commenced, it is supposed there will be fifty thousand persons in Arizons within the next twelve months. Specimens of silver richer than that from Heintzelman's mine have been discovered.

Judge Hart, writing from the Rio Grande, says that he has received letters from the leading men at Santa Fé, yielding their opposition to a Territorial Government in Arizona. Prices of Mexican titles to land in Sonors have in

creased, the holders believing that the Americans will soon obtain possession of the country. It is said that certain parties have anticipated the action of our Government, and obtained the right to

construct a Railroad from Guaymas to some point on

the American line. Licut. Mowry has addressed a letter to the Sacretary of War, showing the recessity, and asking for the establishment of a military post at the Pimos villages, to protect emigrants, and prevent collisions between the whites and Indians.

## Bank Advertising in New-York. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tr.

ALBANY, Dec. 26, 1858. Mr. James M. Cook, the Superintendent of the Bank Department, has ordered the weekly advertisements of the New-York city backs to be taken from The N. Y. Times and given to The Courier and Enquirer. This is a matter under Mr. Coek's exclusive control, neither the Governor nor Controller having anything to do with it. The change is probably a matter of simple rotation. The Times having had the advertisements for several years, so that it may now be thought proper to give them to some other paper that needs them. Had it been a political measure, it is not likely that Mr. Cook, who has been supposed to be a Republican, would have made himself responsible for what might be construed into a decided manifestation of sympathy for Gen. J. W. Webb in his most recent political achievement. I refer, of course, to the attempt to elect to Congress one who is not only a buter and thorough-going Lecomptonite, but is mean enough to get Postmasters turned out for not voting for him. However, this is a funny world, especially the Albany

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1858. In the present mode of transacting business i Congress, there is no more signal instance of devi ation from the original intention of the framers of the Government than is affored in the present distribution of influence among the Committees of the House. At the beginning of every session, thirtyseven Standing Committee are appointed by the Speaker, the duties of which might theoretically be supposed to be indicated by their titles, as, for instance, the Committee on Military Affairs, the Committee on Indian Affairs, the Committee on Naval Affairs. In practice, however, not more than, at the utmost, eight out of the thirtyseven have duties to perform requiring constant meetings and regular attention from their members. There are half a dozen Committees on the fist which rarely meet as many times during an entire session, and there are others which never meet at all. And out of the eight which are operative, one-the Committe of Ways and Means—absorbs all the important business of the House. Its Chairman is recognized and designated as the "Leader of the House," or rather, of the dominant party on the floor-s position quite as trying to a man's reputation, and almost as worthy of his ambition, as that of Speaker. He fills the place, so far as it is filled at all, not only of the Chancellor of the Exchquer on floor of the House of the Commons, but of the entire ministerial bench. When he does not command the confidence of the House, or is, like the late Mr. Glancy Jones of Pennsylvania, inadequate to barrassed. The motion of Mr. Sherman of Ohio, made yes-

terday, to refer the Naval Appropriation bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs, was intended to divest the Committee of Ways and Means and its Chairman of this exaggerated importance, and restore a more equal balance to all the Committees on the list. Its friends assert that it will tend to facilitate business, encourage retrenchment, enable members to vote more intelligently on appropriations, and distribute labor more equally among the members distribute labor more equally among the members of the House. If such is to be its effect Mr. Sherman is decidedly the proper person to lead in the movement for its adoption, having been the at the last Session in the expo sure of the systematic increase of appropriations which is encouraged by this Administration; and the present Naval Appropriation bill is an excel-lent one upon which to make the issue, for it contains no items which involve subjects of party division. If Mr. Sherman's motion concerning this hill be adopted, it is intended to make a mila: mo-

dian Apprepriation bill, and others, are reported, so as to establish a system in respect to the matter.

The Committee of Ways and Means was originally designed to take charge of Loan, Tariff, and other revenue bills, and until 1837 its duties were contented by the rules to that class of business. It

restricted by the rules to that class of business. It was then made also its duty to report the general appropriation bills, within thirty days from the date appropriation bills, within thirty days from the date of its appointment, at every session of Congress, which bills are in order in preference to any other bills of a public nature. It is, therefore, in the power of the Chairman of that Committee to black the progress of all other business and control legislation at any time by calling up one of those bills. When reported they are consigned at once to that omnium-gatherum, the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, where anything and everything is in order in debate. When taken up there for consideration, members talk on every concern. thing is in order in decate. When taken up there for consideration, members talk on every concerning the subject except the appropriations, and so the bills drift along until they are harried to a passage at the close of the session, undebated and simons nexamined.

This system is only one of the features of the

increasing centralization of power in the hands of the Executive and the Departments. The amounts annually appropriated have now become so large that it is impossible for a single committee to give proper attention to the items of all the bills. The result is that the Committee of Ways and Means. from lack of time, from pressure of business, and sometimes for partisan purposes, takes the crude estimates of the Secretaries of Departments for the expenses of each coming year, and reports them in the shape of appropriation bills, unrevised, undi-gested and unconsidered. It makes itself thus the mere mouthpiece of the Administration to the House. Under the system proposed by Mr. Sherman it will become the mouthpiece of the Depart-ments to those Committees of the House which are presumed to be familiar with the various objects in support of which the appropriations are asked. Thus, theoretically, the Military Committee is presumed to be thoroughly acquainted with all business relating to the Army down to the minutest details; the Committee on the Navy with that relating to the Navy; the Committee on Indian Affairs with that relating to Indian Affairs; and so on. But, practically, these Committees have nothing to con-sider except private bills and new schemes of expenditure. The Committee of Ways and Means, in practice, is presumed to possess all this varied knowledge, and the estimates, dosuments, etc., whether relating to Army, Navy or Indians, are all referred to it. If its members combined all the acquirements of the Seven Wise Men of Greece in their respective heads, they would be unable to digest properly, within their thirty days, bills ap-propriating nearly \$100,000,000 for such various purposes. The consequence is, as I have already said, that they often adopt the recommendations of the Departments, en masse, as a matter of course, and present them to the House in almost the exact shape in which they have been prepared by the Cabinet.

Mr. Sherman proposes that before they come before the Committee of the Whole for debate they shall be submitted to another ordeal; that they shall be revised by those Committees supposed to be minutely acquainted with the branches of public service for which the appropriations are asked. By his plan the recommendations of the Depart-ments will not be precipitated upon the House, liable to no emendation except such as members individually may propose, but will come up for consideration only after receiving a stamp of approval from Committees which are presumed to be capable

of an intelligent scrutiny of their items.

While the change is disapproved by very few Republicans, it is desired by many influential Democrats, one of them himself a member of the Com-mittee of Ways and Means. Mr. Phelps of Mis-souri, the Chairman of the Committee, opposed Mr. Sherman's motion most vehemently, as might have been expected, and the whole matter lies over till the first Thursday in January. The present Committee of Ways and Means consists of six Democrats—Phelps, Mo.; Letcher, Va.; Dowdell, Ala.; Crawford, Ga.; Maclay, N. Y.; Philips, Pa.; two Republicans—Howard, Mich.; Morrill, Vt.; and one American, Davis, Md.

Mr. McElrath's new paper, The Century, has made its appearence, and a very handsome sheet it is. It is large, and printed with large, clear type, on excellent paper. Its contents evisce much ability; while on the great question of National politics it takes decided and manly ground. Its articles are anonymous, the impersonal character of its editorship being carefully maintained: but it is plain that the writers are practiced men, who underst and very thoroughly what they are about. We hope to hear that The Century has proved decidedly successful.

BARRARISM .- The Hartford Courant aunomous the fact of a white owl having been shot by a citizen of West Hartford, whose name we will not print, because a fit subject for a certain asylum at Hartford. The snowy owl is a rare bird in this region, and always adds beauty to any landscape where it makes its abode. It is not only harmless, but it is a frierd of the farmer. And so is the whole owl family. They are great exemies of rate and mice and pests of the farm. take it a law never to kill an owl. If the owls trouble the chickens, take care of them. The wanton and wicked disposition to shoot birds is one that needs re-

Gov. Lowe of Iowa has properly refused to call as extra session of the Legislature of that State, waich had been demanded on the ground of the necessity of further legislation in aid of the Iowa Railroad enterprises, and the enactment of "relief laws

LARGE FIRE ON STATES ISLAND .- The Sandy Hook telegraph operator reported that there was a large fire reging on Staten Island, near the "Elm Tree," last evening. Several houses were enveloped in flames.

A young man named Campbell, 23 years of age, adcidentally shot himself at South Amboy on Friday. He survived about four hours

Silver Mines in Nebraska.—The Omaha Nebras-kion says: "Capt. A. J. Smith, whose return from the gold mines we noticed last week, informs us that a company of Georgians, who have spent considerable time in prospecting in the mines of Nebraska, discov-ered in the vicinity of Medicine Bow River, silver ors, and that they determined on working it in preference and that they determined on working it in preference to the gold diggings in its vicinity. It was supposed that the silver mines alluded to would pay equal to the best Mexican mines, as it was found in immense quas-tities in the region we have described. The legality of these mines is about 500 miles a little north-west from this cits.

this city."
NORTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA GOLD.—The editor of The Richmond Whig has been shows a specimen of North Carolina gold, weighing tan and a half ounces, and almost perfectly pure. It was been from the unines belonging to Mr. Christian, in Montfrom the unines belonging to Mr. Christian, in Montfrom the unines belonging to Mr. Christian has taken out \$30,000. from the mines belonging to Mr. Christian, in Montgomery County. Mr. Christian has taken out \$30,000 worth of the ore in the course of three months, and at a cost of only a few hundred dollars, and his mines are believed to be almost inexhaustible. They were discovered in August last, and he has just been offered for them, in New-York, \$300,000, which he refused to take.

The editor of The Atalanta (Ga.) Intelligencer has

The editor of The Acaiania (Ga.) Intelligencer has seen a sample of gold, taken from the mine of the "See it Mining Company," located in Cherokee Coucty, Ga. The specimen was exhibited to as by Mr. Win. McCarnell of this city, who had a mass of pure gold, weighing about one hundred pennyweights, which was taken from the mine in eight homes.

Discovery or a Lkap Mink in Canada. The Montreal Herald appropriate the discovery of a least mine in the Ottawa region in Canada, which gives promise of great richness and value. The lode had been traced, purchased, opened in several places, and worked successfully. Any one who may feel interested in the matter may satisfy himself of the train, for twenty-six time of the produce are at this moment lying in the warehouse of Mr. Theo. Hart in Socrament street, in a state of preparation which fits a for immediate sameling. We are informed by a practical authority that the lead so prepared contains 50 per cent of the pure material.

Cent of the pure material.

The Washington, This celebrated craft arrived in The Wandiner.—This celebrated craft arrived in our waters yesterday, in charge of the United States officers, and is now lying out in the stream. She is a beautiful vessel, and her tail masts and keen in white believes that the would be hard to catch in a charge hell show that the would be hard to catch in a charge. A runor was current on the Bay yesterday, and by many beneved, that 50 Africans, of the research importation, had been a rested on a plantation up the few and taken in charge by the Catt of States Marsial.

[Stranger Lephlem, 24.]